

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Lady Medical Officers posted for duty in the Malnad.

READ—

1. Para 10 of the Government Order No. L. 2891-904—San. 28-24-1, dated the 1st October 1924, directing that four Lady Medical Officers be appointed for the Kadur and Shimoga Districts on a suitable scale of pay with a substantial allowance and free quarters, two being appointed in 1924-25, and two in 1925-26.

2. Letter No. G. C. 17, dated the 15-16th July 1925, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, recommending the posting of Mrs. Mathurabai Uchgavkar to the Kadur District for charge of the Female Department of the District Headquarter Hospital at Chikmagalur wherefrom her services could be easily secured at any of the taluk stations in case of necessity as also the grant to her of a local allowance of Rs. 50 and a house rent allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem in lieu of free quarters which are stated to be not available at the place.

ORDER No. L. 2160-61—MED. 33-25-2, DATED 18TH SEPTEMBER 1925.

A notification has already been issued transferring Mrs. Mathurabai Uchgavkar from the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, to the District Hospital at Chikmagalur.

Government are pleased to direct that Lady Medical Officers posted to the Malnad under the Malnad Improvement Scheme Revision Order No. L. 2891-901—San. 28-24-1, dated the 1st October 1924, be given a duty allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. The Senior Surgeon is requested to report separately about granting house rent in addition, noting previous history and practice regarding quarters for Lady Doctors.

In para 3 of his letter, the Senior Surgeon has made the following suggestion as regards the work of the Lady Medical Officers in the Malnad.

"As regards the duties of these Lady Doctors, it seems to me that they should be required to chalk out a programme in consultation with the District Medical Officer and District Board President, making a week's or a fortnight's halt at each place, where maternity cases requiring their help could be collected by authorities with the help of prominent non-official gentlemen residing in each place; or whenever local midwives come to know of waiting cases in which the previous labour was difficult or complicated, they might arrange to show such cases to the Lady Medical Officer with a view to get necessary precautionary advice. Wherever possible, the Lady Medical Officer should herself conduct the cases. It might be made one of her duties to coach up the midwives when the latter are found to have forgotten their professional knowledge by periods of inactivity or other causes. She might also undertake some educative work by giving lectures or holding discourses, at which women folk might be made to attend, with the help and co-operation of local gentlemen of influence."

These proposals are in effect to treat these highly qualified Lady Doctors as Assistant District Medical Officers. They will attend to women's work in the District Hospitals and Headquarters, and also tour in the District attending to women's work in the mofussil and in Government dispensaries and a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon will presumably be available for work at Headquarters when the Lady Doctor is on tour. The proposals of the Senior Surgeon are accepted.

B. NAGAPPA,

*Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.*

Development of Jail Industries.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 6303-6—Pris. 26-22-9, dated 22nd June 1925, appointing a Committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Industries and Commerce, and Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan to investigate the question of developing the Jail Industries so as to make them remunerative and requesting the Inspector-General of Prisons to submit the Committee's recommendations for the consideration of Government.

2. Letter No. 1049—15-23, dated 15th August 1925, from the Inspector-General of Prisons forwarding the following memo of the conclusions arrived at by the Committee for the orders of Government.

"The Industries at present carried on in the Central Jail are cotton spinning and weaving (which consists of the making of the clothing required for convicts, towels and bed sheets, twills, napkins, tent cloth, cotton carpets and dhurries, etc.), woolen carpets for sale, kambliys required for the convicts, carpentry, smithy, colouring cotton and wool required for the manufacture of the articles in the Jail, coir rugs, money bags, tennis nets, etc., and the pots used by the prisoners. The number of prisoners employed in these various industries in the Bangalore Central Jail at present are:—

Industries.				Number of prisoners employed.
Smithy	..	..	..	9
Carpentry	..	..	..	24
Gunny	..	..	..	14
Weaving	..	..	..	61
Carpet	..	..	..	83
Dyer	..	..	..	5
Dhoby	..	..	..	8
Cumbly	..	..	..	28
Tailor	..	..	..	4
Pottery	..	..	..	5
Total				241

The total value of the articles manufactured in the various sections for the past three years is as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) in 1922	17,226
(ii) in 1923	36,995
(iii) in 1924	24,863

The total Jail population consists on an average of 800 prisoners in the Bangalore Central Jail and 140 prisoners in Mysore Jail, but the number that can be employed in Industrial work does not exceed on an average about 360 in Bangalore Jail and 60 in the Mysore Jail.

The principles upon which the Industries carried on in the Jail are chosen are (1) that the articles manufactured are such as are required for the Jail or some Department of Government, (2) that the manufacturing operations do not compete with private enterprise *vide* Rule 375 of the Jail Manual. In the application of the latter principle, care is taken not to have recourse even to the well recognised marketing principle, *i.e.*, to advertise the goods and at present the sales are restricted to orders placed in the Jail. In the selection of Industries also some attention is paid to the principle that the industries in which a person is employed are such as those for which he has a general aptitude and the training received by him may enable him to earn his living therefrom after he leaves the Jail.

The Industries now pursued in the Jail are sufficiently comprehensive and most suitable for prisoners. The only additions that the Committee would suggest are book-binding, improved rattan and basket weaving and mat-making. The smithy which confines itself at present to such articles as making shackles and petty repairs, is capable of great development and the making of articles such as horse-shoes may be conveniently introduced.

The Committee are not in favour of introducing any power-driven machinery, for the requirements of the Jail by themselves are not such as could not be handled efficiently by manual labour and it is desirable to give the prisoners such training as they could easily convert into a source of living after their release. For obtaining sized warps and yarns and any prepared materials, arrangements may, if necessary, be made with the Industries Department.

In regard to sales, the present system under which sales outside the Jail are not allowed, is calculated to lead to considerable accumulation of stock. Arrangements have now been made to sell these articles through the Department of Industries in the Arts and Crafts Depot. The Director agrees to give similar facilities through the Agent for the sale of these articles in the Weaving Depot. Some steps should be taken however to notify the public of the class of articles the Jail manufactures and there would be no objection to send warders round with samples so that the public may know that such articles are manufactured in the Jail.

As regards working capital, the amount provided for the official year 1925-26 is Rs. 20,084. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 7,000 is provided for clothing to prisoners for 1925-26. This serves as additional capital. Having regard to the extent of the manufacturing operations the working capital now provided seems adequate.

No information was available as to how far the prisoners after their release were able to pursue these industries. The Superintendent of the Jail considers this to be a question of the Prisoners' Aid Society and suggests the formation of one. The chief use for

released convicts relapsing into a state of crime is the difficulty to obtain suitable employment and some means should be provided either by philanthropic agency or in the absence of such by Government to enable the prisoners to get employment readily after their release."

ORDER NO. P. 1650-1710—PRIS. 26-24-11, DATED 22ND SEPTEMBER 1925.

The Government are pleased to accept the recommendations of the Committee both in regard to the addition of new industries and the disposal of Jail-made articles. The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to take the necessary steps to give effect to the proposals. In regard to the advertisement of Jail articles however care should be taken to see that there is no 'puffing' and competition with private enterprise or industries.

The Government wish to convey their thanks to the members of the Committee for their practical and useful report.

B. NAGAPPA,

*Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.*

Laws' Delays Committee.

ORDER NO. P. 40-52—CTS. 307-24, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 3RD OCTOBER 1925.

The question of devising measures for mitigating the hardship caused to litigants by the delays in the disposal of civil suits, appeals and execution proceedings and for minimising the inconvenience experienced by them in obtaining adequate satisfaction for the decrees passed by the courts has been repeatedly urged by the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council for the consideration of Government and has been engaging their attention as well as that of the Chief Court for some time past. A representation having been made at the Representative Assembly Session of June 1922 that a time limit should be fixed for the disposal of cases, a circular was issued by the Chief Court in July 1922, at the instance of Government, laying down instructions to the subordinate judiciary regarding postings and adjournments with a view to bring about the expeditious disposal of cases. Again, in response to the representation made at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly in 1922, that there was congestion of work in civil courts and that there was therefore need for the opening of additional courts, the Government, in consultation with the Chief Court, sanctioned the establishment of two temporary additional Munsiffs' Courts from 1st August 1923, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore which have since been made permanent and also of a temporary Sub-Court at Mysore from 1st July 1924 to relieve congestion and clear off the arrears.

2. Though the above mentioned measures adopted by the Chief Court and the Government have afforded some measure of relief, Government are of opinion that, as suggested by some members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly, it is desirable that a thorough examination of the question of Laws' Delays should be made by a competent Committee who will submit their proposals after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee appointed in British

Mr. Justice C. S. Doraswami Iyer, B.A., B.L., Judge, Chief Court
(President).

MEMBERS.

1. Mr. P. Mahadevayya, B.A., B.L., Sub-Judge.
2. " M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bangalore.
3. " B. Narasinga Rao, Pleader, Mysore.
4. " C. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Shimoga.
5. " C. Lakshmana Gowda, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bangalore.
6. " Mahomed Abbas Khan, Honorary President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore.
7. " B. V. Ramaswamy Chetty, Advocate, Bangalore.
8. " B. K. Garudachar, President, Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.

SECRETARY.

Mr. A. Srinivasaraghavachari, B.A., B.L., Registrar, Chief Court.

recommendations through the Chief Court for the consideration of Government before the end of December next.

India for this purpose and their suitability to our local conditions. The Chief Court who were consulted in the matter have also expressed themselves in favour of the appointment of such Committee. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that a Committee consisting of the marginally noted gentlemen be constituted to go fully into the question and submit their recom-